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THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

Progress report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is the second report submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 794 (1992) of 3 December 1992 on the situation in Somalia.

2. Section I of the report describes efforts undertaken to promote national reconciliation in Somalia. Section II concerns the military activities of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and the United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM). Section III concerns humanitarian activities. The report also contains four annexes.

I. EFFORTS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND UNITY

3. As I previously reported to the Security Council (S/24992), I convened an informal preparatory meeting for a conference of national reconciliation and unity on Somalia at United Nations headquarters in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 January 1993. Since additional time was requested by the participants, I authorized an extension of two more days to 7 January. In actual fact, the meeting did not conclude until 15 January 1993.

4. Twelve Somali political movements were initially invited to participate in the informal meeting. Two additional movements were invited at a later stage. A total of 14 political movements thus took part in the meeting. A list of those participating is contained in annex I.

5. Also attending the meeting were the Secretaries-General of the League of Arab States (LAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Countries of the Horn, as well as the representative of the current Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

6. On 4 January 1993, I opened the informal meeting at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa. The President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, H.E. Ato Meles Zenawi, delivered the keynote address. Statements were also made by the Secretaries-General and the representatives of the regional and intergovernmental organizations mentioned above.

7. At my suggestion, all the subsequent sessions of the meeting were attended by only the representatives of the Somali movements invited to participate. It was these sessions, which were conducted by chairmen elected from among the Somali representatives, that continued until 15 January 1993.

8. The following three agreements were concluded and signed at the informal meeting: (a) General Agreement of 8 January 1993; (b) Agreement on implementing the cease-fire and on modalities of disarmament (Supplement to the General Agreement); and, (c) Agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee to help resolve the criteria for participation at and the agenda for the national reconciliation conference as well as any other issues pending from the informal meeting. Copies of these agreements are contained in annexes II, III and IV, respectively.

9. Among other things, the informal meeting agreed on the convening of a national reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993. Although nearly all the Somali political movements preferred to hold the national reconciliation conference in Mogadishu, the lack of facilities in the city and security concerns argued against it. The meeting also agreed to an immediate and binding cease-fire in all parts of the country under the control of the signatories and to the immediate cessation of all hostile propaganda. Agreement was furthermore reached on disarmament and on monitoring the cease-fire, as well as on the release of prisoners-of-war.

10. It was agreed that the ad hoc committee will hold its first meeting in Addis Ababa on 22 January 1993 and submit its recommendations on the criteria for participation at the national reconciliation conference to the meeting of the whole before 1 March 1993. The committee will have a rotating membership and will be composed of seven members at any one time, with two of its members coming from the Somali National Alliance (SNA) and the remaining five from other political movements, with the proviso that the SNA could rotate its participants at every session of the committee.

11. As agreed, the first meeting of the ad hoc committee was convened in Addis Ababa on 22 January 1993. However, the meeting was suspended in order to consider an allegation by the SNA that the Somali National Front (SNF) had violated the cease-fire agreement of 15 January 1993. According to the SNA, several towns in the Galgadul region in the south were attacked and captured by the SNF. Neither UNOSOM nor UNITAF was able to confirm the allegation. The meeting could not be reconvened because the SNA decided not to participate. In a statement they issued, the other five participants in the committee called the suspension unjustified because alleged violations of the

cease-fire fell under the competence of the Cease-fire Monitoring Committee and should not be a reason to suspend the first meeting of the ad hoc committee.

12. The informal meeting failed to agree on the agenda for the national reconciliation conference but decided that the question should be addressed by the ad hoc committee.

13. The General Agreement requests the United Nations, in consultation with the relevant regional and subregional organizations, to provide logistic support both prior to and during the conference. The former concerns the availability of telecommunications and printing facilities as well as road and air transportation. ECA, in cooperation with UNOSOM, is expected to service the conference.

14. The crisis in Somalia can only be resolved by the Somali people themselves, through a process of national reconciliation. The process will be long and difficult. It will require dedication, compromise and the utmost seriousness of purpose. It is hoped that the conference will be a forum where representatives of all Somali movements, factions and groups will have the opportunity freely and fully to express their views. It will provide a mechanism for negotiating an end to the major disputes in the country. Through the negotiation process, an agreement acceptable to all - and carried out by all - can be achieved. It needs to be noted that the Security Council has from the beginning of its consideration of the situation in Somalia urged all parties to the conflict in Somalia immediately to cease hostilities and agree to a cease-fire and to promote the process of reconciliation and of political settlement in the country.

15. As I stated at the informal preparatory meeting, the international community attaches the highest importance to national reconciliation in Somalia. Regional organizations are committed to this process as well. It would still be preferable to convene meetings on national reconciliation in Somalia. Beyond its obvious symbolic significance, Somalia, as a venue, could provide added impetus and urgency to the search for a political solution.

II. MILITARY ACTIVITIES

16. A major preoccupation for UNOSOM at the present juncture is the planning for the transition from the operations of UNITAF to UNOSOM II. This planning exercise is proceeding smoothly in close cooperation and consultation with the Command of UNITAF. The planning for UNOSOM II includes plans for deployment of troops to northern Somalia and it will also cover appropriate proposals for demining, as reliable information indicates that there are several million mines in the country, most of them uncharted. The major concentration of mine-fields is to be found in the north where UNITAF has not been deployed.

17. The first preparatory step for accelerating the transition to UNOSOM II will be the strengthening of the headquarters of the UNOSOM military component.

In this connection, the Secretary-General has authorised the addition of 30 officers to UNOSOM headquarters. A new Force Commander for UNOSOM II will be appointed shortly so that he can participate effectively in the planning process for the transition as well as the transfer of the operation from UNITAF to UNOSOM. A number of the Member States cooperating with the United States in UNITAF have expressed their willingness to have their contingents serve with UNOSOM II under a new mandate. I will present recommendations to the Security Council on the composition of the new UNOSOM as soon as it is practicable. It will be my intention, for obvious reasons of practical convenience and economy, to include in the new UNOSOM as many contingents as possible which are currently deployed in Somalia, and serving under the command of UNITAF.

18. As indicated in paragraph 12 of my report to the Security Council of 19 December 1992 (S/24992), I have initiated a series of meetings that bring together all the participating Governments of UNITAF and UNOSOM so as to give an opportunity to the troop-contributing countries to participate in discussions about the current operations of the Force and planning for the transition to UNOSOM II. The first of these meetings took place on Wednesday, 13 January 1993 and the second is scheduled for 26 January 1993.

19. UNOSOM's military component currently has a strength of 634 all ranks. It is composed of a 500 all ranks battalion, 50 military observers, movement and logistics elements, a headquarters company and a small headquarters staff. After the adoption of resolution 794 (1992), further deployment into Somalia was put on hold pending assessment of conditions on the ground. In addition to the augmentation of UNOSOM headquarters mentioned in paragraph 2 above, it has been decided to authorize the deployment of an additional 250 soldiers from Pakistan to augment and enhance the flexibility of the Pakistani Infantry Battalion. As indicated in paragraph 17 above, 30 officers will shortly join the headquarters of UNOSOM.

20. It must be noted that a separate report submitted by the United States on the achievements of UNITAF has been circulated to the Security Council (S/25126).

21. UNITAF must be congratulated for rapidly and successfully securing major population centres and ensuring that humanitarian assistance is delivered and distributed without impediment. Whilst the general security situation has improved considerably, the security threat to the personnel of the United Nations, UNITAF and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is still high in some areas of the city of Mogadishu and other places, including Bardera, Bale Doble and Baidoa. Inter-clan fighting still tends to break out from time to time, along with sniper attacks. Within the past few weeks a staff member of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), one United States marine and one delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross were killed in incidents of this kind.

22. It is important to note that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreements lies with the Somalis themselves.

At the same time, UNITAF and UNOSOM will have important functions in assisting the Somalis in their task of discharging these responsibilities. In the area of disarmament, it will be necessary to monitor the weapons and technical vehicles which will have been placed under the supervision of the cease-fire monitoring group. This will present a particular difficulty in the north, where there is no UNITAF or UNOSOM military presence at this stage. Consequently, there is no ready capability to assist in the disarming exercise in that region, even if a decision were to be taken to do so. A related problem concerns the fact that if the north were not to be disarmed effectively or if the disarmament were not to be monitored by the international community, the factions in central and southern Somalia might hesitate to implement the agreement as such implementation would place them at a disadvantage. There is also the question of encampment of the troops of the various factions and their upkeep and retraining until a new Somali Government is formed. These issues would be reviewed with the UNITAF command to determine the nature of the UNITAF/UNOSOM response to the recommendations of the Addis Ababa Informal Preparatory Meeting.

23. The establishment of a Somali police force will be a crucial step in the efforts of UNITAF and UNOSOM to create a secure environment in Somalia for the purposes of humanitarian assistance and political reconciliation as well as for the rehabilitation of the country. I have therefore decided to send an expert team to Somalia which, under the guidance of my Special Representative, will prepare a plan for the establishment of a neutral police force in Somalia. In the meantime, under the supervision of UNITAF, working in close cooperation with UNOSOM, an auxiliary force composed of former police officers is being constituted in Mogadishu. This group could be entrusted with certain security functions under the guidance of UNITAF and subsequently UNOSOM.

III. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

24. The arrival of UNITAF forces has opened up access to more remote areas and has enabled the delivery of relief food and other essential supplies, such as medicines, vaccines and water equipment. Between 10 December 1992 and 20 January 1993, 13 vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP) and other relief organisations carrying humanitarian supplies have berthed in Mogadishu port. Some 40,000 tons of humanitarian relief supplies have been delivered to Somalia through Mogadishu port and its main airport. This included 8,000 tons of medical drugs, seeds, tools and veterinary supplies.

25. In addition to greater security, the efficiency of Mogadishu port has greatly improved; extortion payments have been stopped and the port itself and its buildings have been cleaned and minor construction work undertaken. Extensive salvage operations are also planned to fully open the port of Kismayo.

26. At Mogadishu main airport, security is provided by UNOSOM and UNITAF; electric lighting has been installed and the airport is now open 24 hours of the day. Air traffic control has been established and its capacity to handle

aircraft has been expanded. Improvements have also been made to the airports at Baledogle and Baidoa. Dirt airstrips at Hoddur, Belet Weyne and Bardhere have been upgraded.

27. Access is being further increased through repair work on six major relief supply routes. These are: Mogadishu-Baledogle-Baidoa; Baidoa-Bardhere; Baidoa-Wajit-Hoddur; Mogadishu-Kismayo; Kismayo-Bardhere; Mogadishu-Jalalaqsi-Belet Weyne. Mines have been cleared from the Baidoa-Wajit-Hoddur road. Improved security has allowed WFP to bring some of its extensive truck fleet into Somalia from Ethiopia. This has accelerated the amount of relief supplies which can be delivered and has served to reduce the exceedingly high prices previously charged by local truck owners. Without the help of UNITAF, this would not have been possible.

28. Since the arrival of UNITAF, many new NGOs are establishing programmes in central and southern parts of Somalia. Many existing NGOs, as well as the United Nations system, have significantly increased their staff so that relief activities can be expanded.

29. Of the total food delivered, 25,000 tons brought into Mogadishu have been delivered by escorted road convoys to people in need in the Mogadishu area, Kismayo, Baidoa, Bardhere, Merca, Jalalaqsi, Hoddur and Belet Weyne. An additional 9,000 tons have been airlifted to Saco Uen, Kismayo, Baidoa, Bardhere, Wajit, Hoddur, Jalalaqsi and Belet Weyne. One hundred tons of food supplies have been airdropped to Afmadu and in the Jelib region.

30. In conjunction with WFP, CARE is establishing dry ration distribution in Mogadishu. Some 12,000 tons of food supplies will be delivered to people in the city per month. Thirty per cent of the food will be distributed in the form of dry rations to displaced persons and others in severe need. NGOs are supervising the programme, working closely with Somali women's groups. The remaining 70 per cent will be monetized in small lots through local traders. The first shipment of wheat flour has already been sold and the funds generated are being made available to NGOs for labour-intensive projects. UNITAF will escort convoys from the port to the sites and will also be present during the distributions to deter would-be looters.

31. A shipment of 3,000 tons of food arrived in Kismayo around 22 January 1993. This is the first shipment since the port was closed because of insecurity at the end of September 1992.

32. WFP has shipped 1,000 tons of food to Bosasso in the north-east. On 17 January 1,350 tons of food arrived in the north-western port of Berbera and a further 200 tons has been shipped from Djibouti to the seaports of Zeila and Hait in northern Somalia.

33. Provision of assistance by UNICEF markedly increased following the Geneva Conference on Somalia in October 1992 with the launching of the United Nations 100-Day Programme of Action and the subsequent arrival of UNITAF. UNICEF's objectives focused on improving access to food supplies, supplementary feeding

for the vulnerable and "at-risk" population, provision of essential health services, provision of safe water and improvement of sanitary conditions, and relief assistance and support for resettlement and the resumption of agricultural activities.

34. UNICEF continues to provide medicines, drugs and support to 16 hospitals, 62 mother and child health centres and 156 health posts throughout Somalia. In December, some 60,000 children were vaccinated against measles and given vitamin A supplements. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and NGO partners, epidemiological assessments have been conducted in four regions of Somalia. UNICEF continues to support 14 international NGOs providing assistance to 136 supplementary feeding centres, feeding over 200,000 children per day.

35. Work is under way to repair, install and rehabilitate water supply systems, while efforts are being made to improve the sanitary conditions. Over 18,000 families have received agricultural tools and seeds through the joint UNICEF/OXFAM programme for agricultural communities in Lower Juba and Lower Shebelle, and seeds and tools have been distributed to small-scale farmers in 71 villages.

36. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has assisted in the restoration of the Mogadishu water supply system, and has been instrumental in the successful sanitation clean-up programme in the city. Similar efforts are under way in other urban centres. A major UNDP mission is under way in north-western Somalia, identifying rehabilitation projects as well as schemes to help rebuild administrative services. UNDP is also assisting the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WHO and UNESCO to extend their activities throughout Somalia by providing the usual logistics, administrative and financial support. UNDP has significantly increased its international staff presence following the arrival of the UNITAF.

37. UNESCO has recently re-established its presence in Somalia and is very active, along with NGOs and other United Nations agencies, in reopening schools and in assisting in the provision of educational materials. FAO has expanded its activities considerably and is providing essential assistance to the thousands of displaced families so that they have the seeds, tools and other agricultural equipment to resettle in home villages and re-establish livestock herds. FAO is also providing much-needed animal health assistance in an attempt to rehabilitate the pastoral economy, a mainstay of much of the Somali population. WHO has continued to provide significant assistance to the health sector providing NGOs with material assistance, essential drugs and technical advice, especially in the areas of malaria and tuberculosis. Along with UNICEF and a number of NGOs, WHO has opened a central pharmacy in Mogadishu, and assisted in the development of an epidemiological surveillance system.

38. The improved access and security in some areas has enabled health and nutrition assessments to take place. Some of these assessments have been made with helicopter transportation provided by UNITAF. Agricultural surveys to determine harvests and hence food needs for 1993 are also being undertaken.

39. Security forces in the hinterland are also involved in assisting local communities through improved water supplies and support for health facilities. Another positive aspect of UNITAF is the increase in commercial activities. Markets are functioning again and commercial vessels are using the ports of Mogadishu and Kismayo.

40. As regards coordination, the Humanitarian Operations Centre (HOC), which was established in Mogadishu to serve as the interface between UNITAF and the relief community, has worked exceptionally well. UNITAF liaison personnel have been attached to UNOSOM's Humanitarian Division since the start of the operation. The Operations Coordination Structure enables the different partners involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to discuss security issues, convoy escorts and requests for emergency assistance. Attended by representatives of the security forces provided by the various countries, this forum provides the relief community with a unique opportunity to share information and raise issues that have an impact on relief efforts.

41. Humanitarian Operations Centres have also been established at Baidoa, Kismayo, Belet Weyne, Huddor, Bardhere and Jalalaqsi.

42. The Operations Coordination Structure also includes a 12-member Standing Liaison Committee representing all international partners in the relief effort. This Committee meets on a weekly basis to discuss problems which have arisen and to propose solutions.

43. In spite of the many positive aspects of the presence of UNITAF forces, the risk to relief workers remains exceedingly high. Theft, looting and extortion continue to plague relief efforts, albeit on a lesser scale. The recent murder of UNICEF and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) staff only serves to highlight the dangerous climate in which relief workers continue to operate.

44. Insecurity has also adversely affected the planning of future relief operations. UNICEF was planning to establish a presence in the Mudug and Galgadud regions in early December. Increased insecurity in these regions, however, has resulted in the decision to postpone the programmes. In the north-eastern portion of the country, an area previously considered relatively secure, increased troop movements and fighting amongst rival groups have adversely affected plans by aid agencies and NGOs to establish relief programmes in the region. The security situation in Kismayo has improved as UNITAF patrols have been stepped up and a local police force created. All five UNICEF supplementary feeding centres are operating and UNICEF is continuing its support to health facilities in Lower Juba.

45. Concerns are growing about the movement of technicals into border areas with Kenya and Ethiopia. The problems created by armed gangs in refugee camps in Kenya recently prompted the authorities to threaten to oust Somali refugees residing in that country. The destabilising effect of such movements into these countries as well as the lurking threat which they pose for any future stability in Somalia itself are matters which must be addressed.

Future plans

46. It will be recalled that the United Nations 100-Day Action Programme for Accelerated Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia was reviewed at the Second Coordination Meeting held in Addis Ababa from 3 to 5 December 1992. In addition to reviewing progress made under the plan, the Meeting provided an opportunity for Somali leaders and indigenous NGOs to forge a stronger degree of partnership with United Nations Agencies and international NGOs in planning and implementing relief and rehabilitation activities.

47. One of the major conclusions of the Meeting was that the 100-Day Programme should be followed by a new plan for 1993 which should also address rehabilitation and reconstruction. It was further agreed that the participation of Somali representatives in the planning process of future programmes was fundamental.

48. With these considerations in mind, a Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for 1993 is in the process of being finalised. Core groups, comprising representatives of the United Nations system and international and indigenous NGOs, are collaborating closely in formulating activities in the sectors of food security, health, water and sanitation, food production, livestock, basic education, and resettlement of displaced people and refugees. In order to ensure that requirements in different parts of the country are adequately taken into consideration, inputs from different regions are being obtained with assistance from regional Humanitarian Operations Centres.

49. In spite of the difficulties in the country, a major effort is being made to ensure the involvement of the Somalis themselves in planning programmes designed to move as quickly as circumstances permit from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

50. The Relief and Rehabilitation Programme will include activities covering all parts of Somalia and its effective implementation will be contingent upon the existence of adequate security. This applies to areas currently covered by the Unified Task Force in the central and southern parts of Somalia as well as to the north-east and the north-west. As part of the Programme, steps will be taken to rebuild civil administrations and to establish police forces.

51. A United Nations Conference on Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia will be held in Addis Ababa in March 1993 to review the Relief and Rehabilitation Programme and receive pledges from donors. The active involvement of a wide spectrum of Somalis is indispensable to the effective implementation of the Programme. Every effort will therefore be made to achieve broad Somali participation in the Conference. This Conference could be held immediately after the United Nations Conference on National Reconciliation in order to minimize cost and to maximize Somali participation. A positive outcome of the Humanitarian Conference could provide added incentives for the national reconciliation process.

Annex I

Somali Africans Muki Organisation (SAMO)

Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA)

Somali Democratic Movement (SDM)

Somali National Democratic Union (SNDU)

Somali National Front (SNF)

Somali National Union (SNU)

Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)

Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)(sna)

Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF)

Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM)(sna)

United Somali Congress (USC)(sna)

United Somali Congress (USC)

United Somali Front (USF)

United Somali Party (USP)

Annex II

The General Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993

We, the undersigned Somali political leaders, meeting at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 4 January 1993 at the Informal Preparatory Meeting on National Reconciliation in Somalia, would like to thank the Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who has facilitated this meeting in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa.

We also thank the Government and people of Ethiopia, and H.E. Meles Zenawi, President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, for hosting the Meeting and for his personal engagement in assisting our efforts to reach the following agreement.

We, the Somali participants, further express our deep appreciation for the concern of the international community for the humanitarian crisis in our country and recognize their wish for us to reach a peaceful solution to our country's severe problems.

After discussing our problems and considering all options, we have agreed on the following points:

1. The convening of a National Reconciliation Conference in Addis Ababa on 15 March 1993;

2. The declaration of an immediate and binding cease-fire in all parts of the country under the control of the concerned warring factions, subject to paragraph (a) below;

3. The immediate cessation of all hostile propaganda against each other and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to reconciliation and peace;

4. The United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM), in consultation with the relevant regional and subregional organizations, will be responsible for the logistical preparations of the National Reconciliation Conference;

5. The establishment of further mechanisms for the continuation of free dialogue amongst all political factions and leaders in Somalia in preparation for the National Reconciliation Conference;

6. To continue and enhance our full and unrestrained cooperation with all international organizations working inside and outside Somalia to distribute humanitarian relief to our people;

7. To commit ourselves, without reservation, to facilitating the free movement of Somali people throughout the entire country as a measure of confidence-building before the National Reconciliation Conference.

This agreement shall be valid upon completion and adoption by consensus on the following three points, and a separate communiqué will be issued before leaving Addis Ababa:

a. The establishment of the modalities for implementing the cease-fire amongst all warring parties and the creation of a mechanism for disarmament;

b. The agenda of the National Reconciliation Conference;

c. The criteria for participation in the National Reconciliation Conference.

This agreement, signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993, shall be considered binding on all the undersigned parties henceforth and all signatories shall be obliged to secure the support and implementation of this agreement amongst their movements and followers.

1. Somali Africans Muki Organization (SAMO)
   Mr. Mohamed Ramadan Arbow, Chairman:

2. Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA)
   Mr. Mohamed Farah Abdullahi, Chairman:

3. Somali Democratic Movement (SDM)
   Abdi Muse Mayo, Chairman:

   Col. Mohamed Nur Aliyou, Chairman: (SNA)

4. Somali National Democratic Union (SNDU)
   Mr. Ali Ismael Abdi, Chairman:

5. Somali National Front (SNF)
   General Omar Hagi Mohamed Hersi, Chairman:

6. Somali National Union (SNU)
   Dr. Mohamed Ragis Mohamed, Chairman:

7. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)
   General Aden Abdillahi Noor, Chairman:

8. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) (sna)
   Col. Ahmed Omar Jess, Chairman:

9. Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF)
   General Mohamed Abshir Musse, Chairman:

10. Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM) (sna)
    Col. Abdi Warsame Isaaq, Chairman:

11. United Somali Congress (USC) (sna)
    General Mohamed Farah Aidid, Chairman:

12. United Somali Congress (USC)
    Mr. Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, Chairman:

13. United Somali Front (USF)
    Mr. Abdurahman Dualeh Ali, Chairman:

14. United Somali Party (USP)
    Mohamed Abdi Hashi, Chairman:

January 8, 1993
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA
Africa Hall

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Annex III

Agreement on implementing the cease-fire and on modalities of disarmament

(Supplement to the General Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993)

We, the undersigned Somali political leaders, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 15 January 1993 at the Informal Preparatory Meeting on National Reconciliation in Somalia;

Having agreed on the need for a viable and verifiable cease-fire to promte the peace process in Somalia;

Recognizing that such cease-fire is intricately linked to questions of disarmament;

Further recognising that disarmament cannot be accomplished in a single event but through a sustained process;

Hereby agree on the following:

I. Disarmament

1.1 All heavy weaponry under the control of political movements shall be handed over to a cease-fire monitoring group for safekeeping until such time as a legitimate Somali Government can take them over. This process shall commence immediately and be completed in March 1993.

1.2 The militias of all political movements shall be encamped in appropriate areas outside major towns where the encampment will not pose difficulties for peace. The encamped militias shall be disarmed following a process which will commence as soon as possible. This action shall be carried out simultaneously throughout Somalia. The international community will be requested to provide the encamped militias with upkeep.

1.3 The future status of the encamped militia shall be decided at the time of the final political settlement in Somalia. Meanwhile, the international community will be requested to assist in training them for civilian skills in preparation for possible demobilisation.

1.4 All other armed elements, including bandits, shall be disarmed immediately and assisted through rehabilitation and integration into civil society.

II. Cease-fire monitoring group

2.1 A cease-fire monitoring group comprising UNITAF/United Nations troops shall be established immediately. There shall also be a committee composed of representatives of the warring factions to interlocute with the monitoring group and observe the implementation of the agreement by UNITAF/United Nations troops.

III. All sides agree in principle that properties unlawfully taken during the fighting shall be returned to the lawful owners. This shall be implemented as and when the situation allows.

IV. All POWs shall be freed and handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross and/or UNITAF. This process shall commence immediately and be completed by 1 March 1993.

The present agreement shall enter into effect on 15 January 1993.

1. Somali Africans Muki Organization (SAMO)
   Mr. Mohamed Ramadan Arbow, Chairman

2. Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA)
   Mr. Mohamed Farah Abdullahi, Chairman

3. Somali Democratic Movement (SDM)
   Mr. Abdi Muse Mayow, Chairman

   Col. Mohamed Nur Aliyou, Chairman (sna)

4. Somali National Democratic Union (SNDU)
   Mr. Ali Ismael Abdi, Chairman

5. Somali National Front (SNF)
   General Omar Hagi Mohamed Hersi, Chairman

6. Somali National Union (SNU)
   Dr. Mohamed Ragis Mohamed, Chairman

7. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)
   General Aden Abdillahi Noor, Chairman

8. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) (sna)
   Col. Ahmed Omar Jess, Chairman

9. Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF)
   General Mohamed Abshir Musse, Chairman

10. Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM) (sna)
    Col. Abdi Warsame Issaq, Chairman

11. United Somali Congress (USC) (sna)
    General Mohamed Farah Aidid, Chairman

12. United Somali Congress (USC)
    Mr. Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, Chairman

13. United Somali Front (USF)
    Mr. Abdurahman Dualeh Ali, Chairman

14. United Somali Party (USP)
    Mr. Mohamed Abdi Hashi, Chairman

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15 January 1993, Addis Ababa

Annex IV

Agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee, signed in Addis Ababa, on 15 January 1993

We, the undersigned Somali political leaders, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 15 January 1993 at the Informal Preparatory Meeting on National Reconciliation in Somalia;

Determined to continue our efforts to resolve all pending issues from the Informal Preparatory Meeting, in particular, the question of criteria for participation at and the agenda for the National Reconciliation Conference scheduled to begin on 15 March 1993;

Further determined to ensure the immediate implementation of all agreements reached during the Informal Preparatory Meeting;

1. Hereby decide to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to continue the discussion aimed at resolving the question of criteria for participation and the agenda for the National Reconciliation Conference, as well as any other issues pending from the Informal Preparatory Meeting;

2. The Ad Hoc Committee, whose sole purpose is to provide a mechanism for continuing the search for a solution to outstanding issues, shall work in consultation with all Somali political movements;

3. The Ad Hoc Committee shall hold its first meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 22 January 1993;

4. The Ad Hoc Committee shall submit its recommendations on the criteria for participation at the National Reconciliation Conference and on other outstanding issues to the meeting of the whole before 1 March 1993;

5. The following facilities, to be utilized solely for the purpose of carrying out the mandate set out in the present agreement, shall be placed at the disposal of the Ad Hoc Committee: an office in Mogadishu and Addis Ababa to facilitate consultations with the United Nations and the relevant regional and subregional organizations, as well as telecommunication and transportation facilities;

6. The Ad Hoc Committee shall be composed of seven members at any one time with two coming from the SNA and five from the other political movements. The SNA shall have the right to rotate its participatnts at every session of the Ad Hoc Committee if it so wishes;

7. Notwithstanding the pending status of the agenda and the issue of criteria for participation at the National Reconcilitation Conference, the General Agreement signed in Addis Ababa on 8 January 1993 shall enter into force with immediate effect.

1. Somali Africans Muki Organization (SAMO)
   Mr. Mohamed Ramadan Arbow, Chairman

2. Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA)
   Mr. Mohamed Farah Abdullahi, Chairman

3. Somali Democratic Movement (SDM)
   Mr. Abdi Muse Mayow, Chairman

   Col. Mohamed Nur Aliyou, Chairman (SNA)

4. Somali National Democratic Union (SNDU)
   Mr. Ali Ismael Abdi, Chairman

5. Somali National Front (SNF)
   General Omar Hagi Mohamed Hersi, Chairman

6. Somali National Union (SNU)
   Dr. Mohamed Ragis Mohamed, Chairman

7. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM)
   General Aden Abdillahi Noor, Chairman

8. Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) (sna)
   Col. Ahmed Omar Jess, Chairman

9. Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF)
   General Mohamed Abshir Musse, Chairman

10. Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM) (sna)
    Col. Abdi Warsame Issaq, Chairman

11. United Somali Congress (USC) (sna)
    General Mohamed Farah Aidid, Chairman

12. United Somali Congress (USC)
    Mr. Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, Chairman

13. United Somali Front (USF)
    Mr. Abdurahman Dualeh Ali, Chairman

14. United Somali Party (USP)
    Mr. Mohamed Abdi Hamdi, Chairman

15 January 1993, Addis Ababa